

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

-----X
THE VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE, THE VILLAGE
MONTEBELLO, THE VILLAGE OF POMONA, THE
VILLAGE OF WESLEY HILLS, JAY B. ROSENSTEIN,
ROBERT MOSKOWITZ, MILTON B. SHAPIRO and
DR. SONYA SHAPIRO,

Petitioners/Plaintiffs,

- against -

THE TOWN OF RAMAPO, THE TOWN BOARD OF
THE TOWN OF RAMAPO, THE PLANNING BOARD
OF THE TOWN OF RAMAPO, YESHIVA CHOFETZ
CHAIM OF RADIN, SCENIC DEVELOPMENT, LLC
and THE BOARD OF APPEALS OF THE TOWN OF
RAMAPO,

Respondents/Defendants.

-----X
NICOLAI, J.

Index No. 16876/04

DECISION

The Village of Chestnut Ridge et al.
v. The Town of Ramapo et al.
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This is a hybrid proceeding pursuant to CPLR Article 78 and CPLR 3001 in which petitioners/plaintiffs (hereinafter petitioners) seek to annul and vacate the Adult Student Housing Law (ASHL) enacted by respondent/defendant Town of Ramapo (Town) [hereinafter all respondents/defendants shall be referred to as respondents]. The principal complaint is that the environmental review preceding the enactment of this law, which allows multi-family housing, did not comply with the requirements of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (Article 8 of the Environmental Conservation Law [ECL], hereinafter SEQRA), and that proposed development thereunder will grievously affect the character of surrounding single-family residential areas in neighboring villages and within the Town itself. Petitioners contend that the Town also failed to address adverse environmental impacts with regard to water supply, sewage disposal, vehicular traffic, emergency services and public schools.

The municipal petitioners are four(4) of the 12 villages within the borders of the Town of Ramapo, Rockland County. The individual petitioners are residents, respectively, of the Village of Wesley Hills (MR. ROSENSTEIN), Village of New Hempstead [not a party hereto] (MR. MOSKOWITZ), and the unincorporated area of the Town of Ramapo (MR. SHAPIRO and his wife, DR. SHAPIRO).

The municipal respondents, in addition to the Town, are the Town Board, which was the lead agency under SEQRA (6 NYCRR 617.2[u]) and which enacted the ASHL (in its present form as section 1215 of Chapter 376 [Zoning Law] of the Revised Code of the Town of Ramapo, pursuant to Local Law No. 10 of 2004, adopted November 22, 2004); the Town Planning Board which recently has granted a negative declaration under SEQRA and site plan

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approval for a project (on a 4.7 acre plot known as the Nike site) proposed by respondent YESHIVA CHOFETZ CHAIM OF RADIN (CHOFETZ CHAIM); the Town Board of Appeals which has granted zoning area variances with regard to said project; and SCENIC DEVELOPMENT, LLC, which is the owner of a 200 acre property (known as the Patrick Farm site) within the unincorporated area of the Town with development potential pursuant to the ASHL.

The amended verified petition and complaint dated December 23, 2004 sets forth much background information with regard to the enactment by the Town Board of the new town-wide Comprehensive Plan (Plan) formulated pursuant to section 272-a of the Town Law and adopted on January 28, 2004 pursuant to Town of Ramapo Resolution No. 2004-87 and the Town's new Zoning Law, supra.

It is to be noted that there is a companion CPLR Article 78 proceeding challenging the adequacy of the SEQRA review of both the Plan and the Zoning Law as a whole and seeking the annulment of same venued in Supreme Court, Westchester County before the undersigned,, viz., THE VILLAGE OF AIRMONT, ET AL. v. THE TOWN OF RAMAPO, et al. (Index no. 8424/04). Issue has not been joined therein, but a motion to dismiss the petition on the grounds of lack of capacity/standing to sue has been granted by decision of even date herewith.

Petitioners herein allege 13 causes of action: Violation of SEQRA by

1. Failure to take requisite hard look at the ASHL.
2. Arbitrary and capricious determination of significance for ASHL.

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3. Failure to make a reasoned elaboration-improper delegation for ASHL.
4. Improper segmentation.
5. Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) did not cure deficiencies of original illegal negative declaration.
6. Violation of SEQRA procedures.
- . . .
7. Impermissible spot zoning.
8. Violation of Municipal Home Rule Law (MHRL).
9. Violation of General Municipal Law.
10. Facial invalidity of the ASHL – violation of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution and Article 1, Section 6 of the New York State Constitution.
11. Facial invalidity of the ASHL – violation of the Establishment Clause, First Amendment, United States Constitution.
12. Town Board's actions were ULTRA VIRES and VOID.
13. Violation of SEQRA – failure to take requisite hard look at the NIKE SITE application.

The petition/complaint asks for judgment granting the following relief:

Article 78 Petition:

- (1) annulling and vacating the adoption of the Adult Student Housing Law;
- (2) annulling and vacating the finding of environmental non-significance under SEQRA for the Adult Student Housing Law;

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- (3) annulling and vacating any actions taken by any of the Respondents/Defendants in reliance upon the SEQRA negative declaration for the Adult Student Housing Law;
- (4) annulling and vacating the alleged supplemental environmental review as it might relate to the Adult Student Housing Law;
- (5) enjoining Respondents/Defendants from implementing any of the provisions of the Adult Student Housing Law pending a determination of this proceeding;
- (6) declaring the Adult Student Housing Law constitutes impermissible spot zoning.
- (7) declaring the adoption of the Adult Student Housing Law violates the New York State Municipal Home Rule Law;
- (8) declaring the adoption of the Adult Student Housing Law violates the New York State General Municipal Law; and
- (9) annulling and vacating the finding of environmental non-significance for Respondent/Defendant Chofetz Chaim's site plan application for adult student housing on the Nike Site and enjoining any further processing of this application pending a determination of this proceeding;

Complaint for Declaratory Judgment:

- (10) declaring the Adult Student Housing Law violates the Due Process Clauses of the United States and New York State Constitutions;
- (11) declaring the Adult Student Housing Law violates the Establishment Clause of the United States Constitution;
- (12) declaring the Adult Student Housing Law was not enacted pursuant to the legislative grant of zoning powers to the Town;
- (13) awarding Petitioners/Plaintiffs the costs and disbursements of this action; and
- (14) granting such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

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Petitioners also brought on, by order to show cause dated January 18, 2005, an application for a preliminary injunction enjoining respondents CHOFETZ CHAIM, Planning Board and Board of Appeals from taking any additional action in furtherance of the Nike site proposal; enjoining the Planning Board and the Board of Appeals from processing all applications pursuant to the ASHL; and enjoining respondents CHOFETZ CHAIM and SCENIC DEVELOPMENT from the commencement of any and all construction activities, including, but not limited to, activities in connection with any approvals issued by the Planning Board or Board of Appeals, or any other applicable agency with respect to the ASHL, until a final determination is made with regard to the validity of the ASHL and the legality of the negative declaration issued on November 30, 2004 in connection with the CHOFETZ CHAIM application.

Petitioners also sought a temporary restraining order (TRO) tracking the relief sought in the application for a preliminary injunction. The Court granted the TRO only to the extent that, pending hearing and determination of the motion, respondents CHOFETZ CHAIM and SCENIC DEVELOPMENT are temporarily enjoined from commencing any and all activities with respect to the ASHL, and respondent Town is temporarily enjoined from issuing building permits in conjunction with this project. This motion has been opposed by respondents, and the court has reserved decision thereon. The TRO remains in place.

Issue has not been joined, but three(3) motions to dismiss have been made. Municipal respondents seek dismissal pursuant to CPLR 7804(f) on the grounds that all petitioners lack standing to bring this proceeding and that petitioner villages lack the authority and the capacity to challenge the Town's action.

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Respondent CHOFETZ CHAIM moves to dismiss the petition as against CHOFETZ CHAIM (which takes no position with regard to the ASHL or any SEQRA review issues) on the ground that the matter is not ripe for adjudication and petitioners lack standing to assert their claims.

Respondent SCENIC DEVELOPMENT moves to dismiss pursuant to CPLR 3211(a)(3) and (7) and CPLR 7804(f) on the grounds that petitioner villages lack capacity and standing to bring this proceeding, and individual petitioners lack standing to sue.

The statute reads as follows:

§376-1215. Adult Student Housing

The standards for adult student housing shall be as follows:

- A. The housing must be accessory to and on the same site as an approved post secondary educational institution.
- B. Married students and faculty must be full time and the duration of residency shall be limited to the period of full time study or teaching. If a person ceases to be eligible for occupancy, said person and family must vacate his/her dwelling unit within thirty days.
- C. The gross density shall not exceed 16 units per acre.
- D. The minimum lot size shall be four acres and the maximum lot size shall not exceed twelve acres.
- E. The project must be located on an already existing lot which meets the lot size requirements or on a lot created by subdivision from a larger existing lot, and may not be the result of the combination of existing lots which separately fail to meet the lot size requirements.
- F. The duration of a student's residency shall not exceed six years unless extended by the Planning Board for good cause upon written request. Good cause shall include, but not be limited to, a longer period of full time study consistent with recognized religious practice or belief.
- G. Fifty percent of the dwelling units shall be either one or two bedroom units. The remaining fifty percent of the dwelling units may be three or four bedroom units. No more than ten percent of the dwelling units may be occupied by faculty.
- H. The educational institution must occupy at least ten percent of the project site.

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- I. The size of the dwelling units shall be as follows:
 - 1) One or two bedroom units shall be no greater than one thousand square feet.
 - 2) Three or four bedroom units shall be no greater than two thousand square feet.
- J. It shall be the duty of the owner and occupant (student or faculty) to jointly file a certification with the Building Inspector indicating compliance with this section's requirements relating to the status of all occupants of each dwelling unit. Such certification shall be filed no later than January 31st of each year. Failure to file such certification shall be reported to the Planning Board which may revoke the approval after a public hearing.
- K. The project must comply with the Town's Fire Prevention Chapter. All buildings must be fully alarmed and sprinklered.
- L. The units shall not be occupied by anyone other than adult married students, faculty members, spouses and minor children of married students and faculty.
- M. If the post secondary educational institution is discontinued, the approval for adult student housing shall automatically cease. The dwelling units must be vacated within six months of the discontinuance.
- N. All applications shall be required to identify all similar adult student housing projects within a one-half mile radius measured from the edges of the property. If within this area the total acreage of similar facilities together with the proposed project exceeds three percent of the surrounding area, the Planning Board shall decline to issue an approval if it determines that the application shall detrimentally impact the character of the area. In making such determination, the Board shall consider whether the proposed use will be of a location, size and character that it will be in harmony with the appropriate and orderly development of the area and not be detrimental to the site or nearby properties in accordance with the zoning classification of such properties.
- O. The minimum distance between buildings shall be 20 feet.
- P. The maximum building height is 35 feet.
- Q. Central refuse collection areas shall be located for the convenience of all dwelling units. They shall be supplied with an adequate number and type of covered receptacles and shall be provided with proper screening and maintenance. Such areas shall not be located in the required front yard.
- R. There shall be provided on site a minimum of 100 square feet per dwelling unit of useable outdoor recreation area. Such recreation area(s) shall include playground equipment and/or other recreational facilities as determined by the Planning Board and shall be located in a safe and convenient location on the site.
- S. The project shall be suitably landscaped with perimeter, foundation, parking lot and building plantings as required by the Planning Board.

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- T. The project shall provide a separate and divided bus stop located on-site along the street access which may be within the required front yard. The bus stop must be designed to ensure safe pickup and drop-off of children and to minimize impact on traffic flow.
- U. The project must undergo architectural review by the Community Design Review Committee.
- V. No outside catering for non-residents shall be permitted in the post secondary educational institution. The post-educational institution shall not contain commercial kitchen facilities.
- W. All projects shall provide proper access for fire fighting and emergency equipment and vehicles and shall provide hydrants in such number and location and with such water pressure as may be approved by the Planning Board based upon the recommendation of the Building Inspector and Fire Department.
- X. All projects shall be connected to public water and sewer systems.
- Y. No structure shall be located within five hundred feet of abutting land within a village which is residentially zoned at a density of one dwelling unit per acre or less dense zoning districts. However, this requirement shall not apply to any land within the unincorporated area of the town which was previously within a village, but which was removed from the village as the result of court order or inter-municipal agreement.
- Z. A certificate of occupancy for the educational institution must be issued prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for any residential buildings.

Although petitioners contend that there are many areas within the incorporated area of the Town which are developable under the ASHL, there are four(4) sites which have been identified as likely to be so developed:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Max Size</u> (acres)	<u>Acres Available</u>	<u>Density</u>	<u>Dwelling Units</u>
Patrick Farm	12	200	16	192
Nike Site	4.7	4.7	16	75
Highview Road	11.7	11.7	16	187
Spruce Road	4.8	4.8	16	77

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It is also clear that the exception from the requirement of a 500 foot buffer from abutting land, set forth in §376-1215 Y (supra), applies only to the Nike site, which had previously been within the Village of New Hempstead. This is the site owned by respondent CHOFETZ CHAIM and which has received site plan approval and area variances.

The Court is of the opinion, and so holds, that the motions to dismiss are to be granted with regard to the village petitioners for the same reasons set forth in the decision in the companion proceeding, VILLAGE OF AIRMONT (supra). That reasoning will not be repeated at length. Briefly told, there is no capacity/standing under the police power or under SEQRA to warrant the bringing of this proceeding by the villages. Any environmental injury complained of is no different from that allegedly suffered by the public at large (SOCIETY OF PLASTICS INDUS. v. COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, 77 NY2d 761, 774). That the village petitioners are alleging constitutional due process and establishment causes of action (causes of action numbers 10 and 11) makes no difference. There is no basis to find that certain provisions in the ASHL, viz., that housing thereunder is limited to married students and faculty (§376-1215 B and L, supra), and that the Planning Board is to pass upon a written request to extend a student's residency beyond six(6) years if such is "consistent with recognized religious practice or belief" (§376-1215 F, supra), are inflicting any direct injury on the village petitioners or any resident thereof. (SOCIETY OF PLASTICS INDUS. v. COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, 77 NY2d 761, 774.)

In view of these grounds for dismissal, viz., lack of capacity/standing to sue, it is not necessary to address the issue whether the authorizations to bring this proceeding granted by the respective village boards are valid.

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The Court finds, however, accepting as true, for the purposes of this motion, the facts alleged by petitioners (PRUDENTIAL-BACHE SEC. v. CITIBANK, 73 NY2d 263, 266) that the individual petitioners ROSENSTEIN and MOSKOWITZ have alleged facts sufficient to show that they have standing under SEQRA to bring this proceeding. An exception, however, must be made with regard to the causes of action numbers 10 and 11, supra. ROSENSTEIN and MOSKOWITZ have shown no basis to warrant their pressing of constitutional claims. They have shown no harm to themselves with regard to alleged due process or establishment violations.

ROSENSTEIN and MOSKOWITZ contend, inter alia, that in granting a negative declaration under SEQRA to the ASHL – an admittedly Type I action – the Town Board failed to acknowledge that the ASHL would have, among other things, a potentially significant adverse impact upon the “existing community or neighborhood character” which is an element in the definition of “environment” (6 NYCRR 617.2[1]). Thus they contend the Town Board violated SEQRA by failing to proceed to the drafting of the required Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). They also contend that respondent Planning Board violated SEQRA by granting a negative declaration to the application by respondent CHOFETZ CHAIM to develop the Nike site.

ROSENSTEIN alleges that he resides less than 400 yards by road (or about one-fourth mile) from the Nike site, which is on Grandview Avenue, and that he and his wife have lived at 16 Skylark Drive, Village of Wesley Hills, for 26 years. Under the previous zoning, the Nike site (a former military installation) had been zoned R-25 – single-family residential with

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about 2 units per acre. The ASHL allows 16 units an acre or an eight-fold increase.

ROSENSTEIN states he lives in a single-family development of three-quarter acre lots, the houses having been built in the 1960's, 70's and 80's. He states that the neighborhood surrounding the Nike site, in the Village of New Hempstead, is of the same type.

ROSENSTEIN also states that his property is less than 500 feet (as the crow flies) from the Nike site and that he was given written notice of the Planning Board's hearing of November 30, 2004 and the Zoning Board's hearing of January 6, 2005.

MOSKOWITZ states, inter alia, that he and his wife have lived for 20 years at 30 Fessler Drive, Village of New Hempstead, about one-half mile from the Nike site. His neighborhood, he states, consists of single-family homes on one acre lots on quiet, tree-lined streets. He states that the non-residential uses in the vicinity are two(2) cemeteries, a public school, houses of worship and a golf course. He contends that the proposed ASHL development will be inconsistent with the character of the neighborhood.

Exhibit C annexed to the application for injunctive relief is a "Planimetric Site Layout Plan" for the KIRYAS RADIN HOUSING proposed for the Nike site. It is dated September 17, 2002 and was prepared by ALAN GARFINKEL and ASSOCIATES, Consulting Engineers, of Suffern, New York. It is stamped received by the Town on November 5, 2004. This exhibit supports the contention that the proposed development of the Nike site would be incongruous with the nearby neighborhoods.

ROSENSTEIN and MOSKOWITZ have shown that they live in sufficient proximity to the Nike site so as to establish their standing under SEQRA as person aggrieved

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differently from the public at large. (Matter of SUN-BRITE CAR WASH v. BOARD OF ZONING & APPEALS OF TOWN OF N. HEMPSTEAD, 69 NY2d 406, 413; Matter of DOUGLASTON CIVIC ASSN. v. GALVIN, 36 NY2d 1, 5).

That ROSENSTEIN and MOSKOWITZ do not reside within the unincorporated area of the Town does not deprive them of standing (TOWN OF COEYMANS v. CITY OF ALBANY, 284 AD2d 830, 833 [3rd Dept., 2001], app. den. 97 NY2d 602; ORANGE FIBRE MILLS v. CITY OF MIDDLETOWN, 94 Misc.2d 233 [SUP. CT., ORANGE CO., 1978, SWEENEY, J.]; WEINBERG v. TOWN OF CLARKSTOWN, 78 Misc2d 464, 466 [SUP. CT., ROCKLAND CO., 1973, SLIFKIN, J.]).

The SHAPIROS, however, have not alleged sufficient facts to establish their standing under SEQRA. They state that they have resided at 34 Scenic Drive, Suffern, N.Y., in the unincorporated area of the Town; that they are immediately across Scenic Drive adjoining the 200 acres of the Patrick Farm site; that all houses on the street are single-family homes on 50,000 sq. ft lots; that the Patrick Farm site had been zoned R-80 (single-family homes on 80,000 sq. ft minimum lots); that they had been aware of plans to rezone to R-40 (single-family homes on 40,000 sq. ft. minimum lots); and that they had not known that further downsizing was planned. The SHAPIROS speculate that this 200 acre parcel could be subdivided pursuant to the ASHL (§376-1215 E, supra) so as to provide a total of about 3,000 multi-family units (roughly 192 acres with 16 dwelling units each). Such an immense increase in density, they contend, would drastically change their neighborhood.

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These concerns are speculative, however, and do not suffice to show that there is any direct and immediate harm to the SHAPIROS' property from the enactment of the ASHL. It is to be noted that the Nike site is but 4.7 acres with no buffer area required and the Patrick Farm site is 200 acres and there is no exemption from the 500 foot buffer area.

Accordingly, the motions to dismiss are to be granted as against petitioners SHAPIRO for lack of standing.

The contention by respondent CHOFETZ CHAIM that the proceeding should be dismissed because of lack of ripeness for judicial review must be rejected. The ASHL has been enacted, the CHOFETZ CHAIM project has been approved, and a pragmatic view of the matter shows that "the decision maker has arrived at a definitive position on the issue that [allegedly] inflicts an actual, concrete injury" (CHURCH OF ST. PAUL & ST. ANDREW v. BARWICK, 67 NY2d 510, 519, cert denied 479 US 985, quoting WILLIAMSON COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMN. v. HAMILTON BANK, 473 US 172, 192-193; Matter of ESSEX COUNTY v. ZAGATA, 91 NY2d 447, 453).

The Court is of the opinion, and so holds, that the application for a preliminary injunction is to be granted to the extent that no further approvals pursuant to the ASHL are to be granted by the municipal respondents, and no building permits with regard to the Nike site, or any other site under the ASHL shall be granted until the determination of this proceeding. Any other site work under the ASHL, if such has been commenced in fact, shall be suspended until the determination of this proceeding.

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The requirements for a preliminary injunction are well settled: (1) irreparable injury to the petitioners if a preliminary injunction is not granted; (2) a likelihood of success on the merits; and (3) a balancing of the equities favors the movants' position (W.T. GRANT v. SROGI, 52 NY2d 496).

If remaining petitioners, ROSENSTEIN and MOSKOWITZ, are not granted a preliminary injunction the construction planned for the Nike site will likely proceed. No money damages will be adequate, if the character of the neighborhood is severely damaged. A Judgment in favor of petitioners after the Nike project is built would be academic (Matter of ABATE v. CITY OF YONKERS, 10 AD3d 605; Matter of DREIKHAUSEN v. ZONING BD. OF APPEALS OF CITY OF LONG BEACH, 98 NY2d 165).

There is a likelihood of success on the merits because, *inter alia*, it is not disputed that the Nike site application received a negative declaration under SEQRA, although it was determined to be a Type I action and "a Type I action carries with it the presumption that it is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and may require an EIS." (6 NYCRR 617.4[a][1]). "The heart of SEQRA is the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process [CITATION OMITTED]" (Matter of JACKSON v. NEW YORK URBAN DEV. CORP., 67 NY2d 400, 415). And "strict compliance with prescribed procedures is required" (*idem*, at p. 429).

Although respondent CHOFETZ CHAIM states that a delay may cause a loss of presently available financing, the Court finds that the equities favor petitioners because, if the

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status quo is not maintained pending determination of this case on the merits, the changes caused by construction will be irreversible.

Pursuant to CPLR 6312(b), as a condition for the granting of the preliminary injunction, petitioners ROSENSTEIN and MOSKOWITZ, shall give an undertaking in the sum of \$50,000.00 that, if it is finally determined that there was no entitlement to an injunction, petitioners will pay all damages and costs which may be sustained by reason of the injunction. If said undertaking is not given within 20 days after service of a copy of the order and judgment to be entered hereon, with notice of entry, upon counsel for petitioners, the said preliminary injunction shall be null and void and the temporary restraining order previously granted herein shall then lapse and be of no further effect.

Pursuant to CPLR 7804(f), respondents shall serve answers to the petition/complaint herein not later than 30 days after service of a copy of the order and judgment to be entered hereon, with notice of entry thereof, upon counsel for respondents. Thereafter, either party may re-notice the matter on 20 days notice.

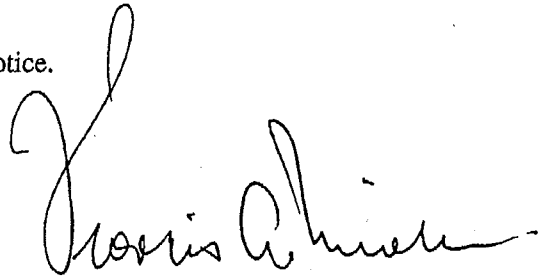
In sum, the motions to dismiss are granted to the extent indicated above and are otherwise denied. The motion for a preliminary injunction is granted as indicated above.

No costs are allowed.

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Submit order and judgment on notice.

Dated: White Plains, New York
June 13, 2005



FRANCIS A. NICOLAI
ACTING SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

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2 that's all, not to adjourn the
3 proceedings.

4 With regard to threshold issues,
5 Mr. Zarin is here for the individual
6 families and for the villages. I know
7 of no evidence that has been set forth
8 that the villages have authorized by
9 resolution this application, so if he
10 has that proof, certainly I would like
11 to see it. I think that's germane to
12 the Court's consideration of the
13 issues, that is one threshold issue.

14 The second threshold issue, your
15 Honor, since December 14th of 2005, the
16 premises that are the subject matter of
17 this proceeding insofar as the Nike
18 site were transferred.

19 There is necessary party called
20 Mosdos, Mosdos Chofetz Chaim Inc. who
21 has not been given notice of this
22 particular proceeding, is not a party
23 to this particular proceeding, and I
24 think before the Court issues any
25 orders, would have a right to come and

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argue their respective position.

THE COURT: Would you just be a little more specific with regard to that argument? Who is the necessary party?

MR. LYNCH: The current owner of the site, the person who has the permit for the site. Your Honor, I have for the Court's information, if I can hand it up, it's the only copy I have, a copy of a permit issued by the Town of Ramapo, December 15th of 2005, to Mosdos Chofetz Chaim, so at least since December of '05--

THE COURT: Is that an individual, religious corporation?

MR. LYNCH: I did not do the incorporation, I don't know. If I had to guess, I would guess it's a religious corporation.

THE COURT: It is the same as Yeshiva Chofetz Chaim, is that the same people?

MR. LYNCH: I am not the attorney

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2 for the Mosdos Chofetz Chaim. I don't
3 know its make-up. They were not given
4 copies of the papers. They own the
5 property. They have the permit. They
6 are a necessary party, I believe,
7 before the Court can enter any
8 particular order. I also have a copy
9 of the deed if your Honor would want
10 that particular exhibit. I can hand it
11 up, if I could, with your Honor's
12 permission.

13 So those, I think, are threshold
14 issues.

15 THE COURT: Would you have these
16 marked as Respondent's B and C.

17 Mr. Zarin, we don't have copies
18 for you. We have to give you copies
19 after this argument.

20 MR. ZARIN: Can I take a look at
21 them?

22 THE COURT: Show them to counsel,
23 please.

24 MR. LYNCH: Your Honor, putting
25 aside --

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2 THE COURT: One moment, let's
3 review the documents for a second.

4 MR. LYNCH: Forgive me.

5 MR. ZARIN: I would just like to
6 point out, your Honor, it appears both
7 parties share the same address.

8 THE COURT: Well, Mr. Zarin, the
9 real question in my mind is, we need a
10 rabbinical scholar present who can
11 answer this question. The caption says
12 Yeshiva Chofetz Chaim of Radin, and
13 that says Mosdos Chofetz Chaim, and the
14 question in my mind, two-thirds of it
15 have the same words. Whether we are
16 dealing with the same entity or not,
17 but that is something we have to
18 determine. I don't know.

19 MR. ZARIN: I would also like to
20 raise, your Honor, that there have
21 been --

22 THE COURT: One moment, let us
23 have one argument completed and then
24 you can respond.

25 Before you proceed, one of the

Proceedings

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2 if they would have recognized the risks
3 at that time, and they would have at
4 that time ceased construction and
5 ceased processing this to allow the
6 process to play itself out and we
7 sought a calendar preference with the
8 Appellate Division which opposed, we
9 sought to expedite in all respects this
10 litigation, it was opposed with
11 sanctions, with other motions and the
12 like, so this pleading of equity now at
13 this stage to allow them to continue I
14 think is really fraught with a certain
15 amount of disingenuousness and lacks
16 merit.

17 On the issue of the necessary
18 party, your Honor, this case has had a
19 number of pleadings post December 15th,
20 '05, both some initiated by defendants,
21 others initiated by us, in which
22 defendants put in papers, never was the
23 issue raised in any of those that we
24 were lacking the necessary party, nor
25 was this party ever added to their

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caption as a relevant party to any of their particular motions concerning the property, so to raise it at this stage again I think is without merit and certainly disingenuous.

With respect to the, I think the sort of underlying issue here about look, the irreparable harm, there should be no irreparable harm here.

If we have to undertake or redo SEQRA, we will redo SEQRA and see if there are any mitigations, and we will face the issues at this juncture.

This Court sitting as the environmental court I think is well versed in the intent or the purported intent and the meaning and the practical implications of SEQRA, and if plaintiffs would have, or if defendant town and the applicant would have recognized the import of SEQRA at that time, this project may have been very different, as this Court cited. It may have had less density. It may have had